

New Testament 201
New Testament Literature I
Professor Flory

Description of the Course

1. Material to be covered

The course will consist of a survey of the literature of the four Gospels, with special attention directed to the Roman world of Jesus' day, the synoptic problem, and the authorship, purpose, and content of each Gospel.

2. Objectives of the Course

At the conclusion of the course, the student

- a. Will have a general overview of the Roman world of Jesus' day.
- b. Will understand what the synoptic problem is, what solutions have been proposed, and which solution best harmonizes with the Biblical statements.
- c. Will have an understanding of the special contribution of each Gospel to the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ and His purpose on the world.
- d. Will be able to articulate with tested proficiency the general content of the various Gospels.
- e. Will experience strengthened faith in the genuineness of the Gospel accounts, and thus in the person of Christ, their central figure.
- f. Will realize experientially progress toward the Divine goal of conformity to the image of Christ (Romans 8:29; 2 Corinthians 3:18).

Textbook

Merrill C. Tenney New Testament Survey
Harold Hoehner Chronological Aspects of the Life of Christ

Reading Requirements

1. Each of the four Gospels is to be read through completely three times: once prior to each major exam. It is recommended that each Gospel be read through at one sitting, using a good translation for two of the readings. A popular paraphrase may be used for the other, if the student desires.
2. Read Tenney's New Testament Survey, pages 1-225
3. Read Alfred Edersheim's The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah, Volume I, Book I through Book II, chapter 2 (about 132 pages).
4. Read Donald Guthrie's New Testament Introduction pp. 121-131 "The Synoptic Problem." and pp. 220-236 "Towards a Solution."

Credit

Three hours

Grading

Grading will be based on three major examinations, each comprising one-third of the final grade.

Exams will cover classroom material only, with the following exception: A report of reading accomplished to date will be requested on each major exam and will have significant value in determining exam grades. Exams are not retroactive.

Attendance

1. Roll will be taken daily. Six absences are allowed without excuse. For every three absences in excess of the six, the final grade will be lowered one full letter.
2. The three exams are mandatory parts of the course, and failure to take one of them (in proper sequence) will result in automatic failure of the course. Only exams missed due to school business, extreme illness, or emergency may be made up. Please do not ask to take any exam either early or late.
3. Lecture materials missed due to absence are to be obtained from another student.

Course Outline

I.	9/8-15	Introduction to the Course Historic Bakground The Synoptic Problem
II.	9/18-10/18	Study of the Gospel of Matthew
III.	10/23-11/24	Study of the Gospels of Mark and Luke
IV.	11/27-12/20	Study of the Gospel of John

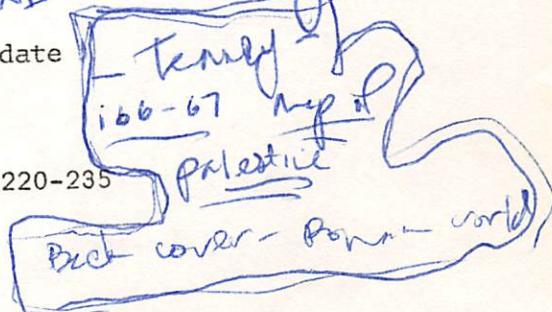
Examinations

10/9

First Exam

1. Class lecture material to date
2. Reading to be completed
 - a. The four Gospels
 - b. Tenney, pp. 1-152
 - c. Guthrie, pp. 121-131, 220-235

Tenney 3-12/426
Octavia 27 BC - 14 AD
3 Nests & all Power
Empire of the 1st century -



11/13

Second Exam

1. Class lecture material 10/11-11/10
2. Reading to be completed
→ a. The four Gospels ←
b. Tenney, pp. 153-183
c. Edersheim

Week of 12/18-21

Third Exam

1. Class lecture material 11/13-12/18(20)
2. Reading to be completed
→ a. The four Gospels ←
b. Tenney, pp. 185-225
c. Hoehner, pp. 9-143

NEW TESTAMENT SURVEY

I. The Roman Empire at the birth of Christ

A. The Rise of the Roman Empire

1. The city of Rome was founded 753 B.C., and became an independent republic 509 B.C.
2. In its early centuries, it had little more than local significance.
3. By 338 B.C. efforts toward expansion had resulted in control of about half of the western portion of the Italian peninsula.
4. At the outbreak of the First Punic War in 264 B.C. when the challenge of Carthage to Roman power had to be met, almost all of the Italian Peninsula up to the valley of the Po River was firmly under Roman control.
5. Fantastic expansion took place during the next two centuries. With Carthage destroyed, there was no powerful rival in the Mediterranean area, and Rome extended her rule in all directions.
6. Although the Empire did not reach its largest extent until 117 A.D. under Emperor Trajan, the essential outlines of the empire were established by the beginning of the Christian era.
 - All of North Africa was under direct or indirect control
 - Europe west of the Rhine and south of the Danube was subject to Roman power
 - Practically all of Asia Minor, as well as Syria and Palestine, was Roman territory
 - Except for the Parthian Empire on the eastern frontier, and the turbulent tribes of Northern Europe east of the Rhine, there was no serious threat to Roman domination.
7. Roman power was thus acknowledged in a series of provinces, protectorates, and client states which ringed the Mediterranean and made it in truth -- mare nostrum, Our Sea -- as the Romans delighted to call it.

B. Political Development

1. Development from city-state to world empire inevitably resulted in alteration of the original political structure.
2. Originally Roman society was rigidly stratified, composed of patricians-- upper class -- and plebians -- lower class of free men. These were two separate societies, and intermarriage was not allowed until mid-fourth century B.C.
3. Considerable struggle between the two classes ensued -- lasting for generations -- until by 366 B.C. the right of the Plebians to hold high office was established.
4. The machinery of government was that of a city-state, including a popular assembly and various elective officers. The most important officers were two Consuls who held office for one year terms (collegiality and annuality). In case of emergencies, the Consuls (or one Consul) could appoint a dictator for a six month term.

Q: What part of the body is involved in breathing? A: Lungs

Rome

There was also a Senate, which, being composed of leading men (including those who had held high office) contained experienced leaders.

5. Expansion of Roman control led to administrative difficulties, with the result that by the first century B.C. strong men began to arise and exercise special powers. Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Mark Antony are familiar names.

6. Julius Caesar's ambitions toward dictatorship of the Roman Empire were cut short by his assassination in 44 B.C.

7. Further struggles and intrigue followed, complete with confusion and upheaval of the state, until in 31 B.C. Octavian defeated Antony in the decisive Battle of Actium.

Tribunician power for life was conferred on Octavian in 30 B.C., and the beginning of the Imperial Rule is generally dated 27 B.C., when, in an Act of Settlement which restored the Republic and returned the authority to rule (imperium) to the Senate, Octavian received pro-consular honors, control of the most difficult provinces, and the name "Augustus."

8. From this time, Octavian maintained control of the Empire, while his conservative methods maintained the fiction of republican government and prevented effective protest against his assumption of permanent supreme control.

C. Administration of the Provinces

1. Roman influence usually extended much further than the limits of formal organized control.

In the early stages of domination in a border area, the Romans were content with indirect rule, generally preferring to support a local ruler who was loyal to Rome and acceptable to the native population.

2. The situation of the Herods in Palestine is a case in point. Octavian and the Senate designated Herod the Great as King, and gave him such support as would further Roman interests, while he in turn recognized that Rome was his master and must pass on the question of his successor or successors.

3. The basic unit of imperial administration was the Province.

The Act of Settlement (27 B.C.) established two classes:

- a. Senatorial-normal, stable, ruled by a governor appointed by the Senate. The governor was called a pro-consul. - *for the consul or senate*
- b. Imperial - under the direct control of the Emperor, who delegated his power to Legates and Procurators. - *Egypt: Bread basket of Rome*

D. Travel in the Empire

1. Efficiency of administration, military security, and trade interest required development of easy communication throughout the Empire. Thus the Romans made great use of the sea for transporting necessities of life from the far-flung parts of the Empire to the city of Rome. The chief ports of Rome were Ostia and Puteoli. Ostia, closest to the city, became a sort of bread basket for it.

*Port out-side of
Rome - control
Rome from it*

*Port Paul used
in 1st journey to
Rome*

2. The remarkable network of Roman roads was an outstanding achievement of administrative and engineering skill, and in many ways they were more important than the sea lanes.
The highways were well-built, well-drained, and well-kept, allowing for constant use, and providing unsurpassed facilities for land travel.
3. It should be noticed that in the time of Augustus the system was by no means as large or well-built as in the later years of Paul's missionary journeys. The system of Roman roads was not yet under construction in Palestine.
4. Such excellent roads greatly promoted trade and travel. Free and safe communication between all parts of the empire also did much to develop wider horizons, a more cosmopolitan spirit, and continuous interchange of intellectual and spiritual treasures.

E. Religion

1. Roman policy concerning religion was to maintain the ancestral worship of the gods of Rome and at the same time show tolerance toward the deities of other peoples in the empire.
This was possible because polytheism was basic in Roman religion, and the gods of the provincial peoples could either be identified with the ancestral deities at Rome, or tolerated as additional objects of worship. Many Roman Deities were Greek with Roman names.
2. The Jews, who insisted on a monotheistic faith and would not join in pagan rites, found tolerance also. Tolerance began especially during the days of Julius Caesar, and was re-extended under the Augustan reign because of Jewish cooperation in the war against the Seleucids and Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Jews were actually protected in the exercise of their worship, and were extended certain privileges, such as immunity from military service and privileged judicial status.
The major exception to the above policy came in the brief reign of Caligula (37-41 A.D.), during which time the Emperor tried to force the Jews into the Imperial cult (Emperor worship), even giving orders that his image be placed in the Jewish temple in Jerusalem. Fortunately, he died before the order was carried out.
For some time Christianity was considered to be a Jewish cult or offshoot, and thus received the same protection and privileges as Judaism. Actual persecution by the government did not begin until Nero's time, when he found it expedient to blame Christians for the burning of Rome (64 A.D.). Growing hostility of society toward Christians was based on the Christian attitude toward worldly society. They refused to worship pagan divinities, to take part in public festivals, and to share in public life, such as to take responsibility of the various magistracies or of the priesthood. As a result, Christians lost their citizenship, their property, and many lost their lives.
3. The Romans, like the Greeks, worshipped many gods. Included among them were the Lares and Penates (the household gods), various gods of the woods and fields, plus several major religions, not the least of which was the worship of the Emperors.

a. Four Major Religions of the Roman Empire

1) Serapism ~~Hermes~~ - worship of the Apis-bulls
(Egyptian religion.) Roman worship the god

2) Mithraism (India-Persia) cosmic dualism - belief that
there are 2 major powers (equal) worshipped
bad & good

3) Cybele - (Asia) mother & Great Earth
wild worship

taurobolium - Gr (to throw the bull)

4) Emperor Worship

Tiberius declared Augustus a god -- but Tiberius
never dictated

The Imperial cult began with the deification of Julius Caesar and Augustus after death. Both Caligula and Nero desired the benefits of deity prior to death, hence claimed deity and the worship rightfully belonging to deity during their lifetime.

Historians indicate that deification was accomplished after death as the emperor's body was placed on a funeral pyre with many of his personal belongings, and as the flames shot upward, an eagle was released from a cage on top of the pyre, symbolizing the flight of his soul and his assumption to the gods.

2nd cen. attack on Christians → they refused to partake
in Emperor worship. (fear of sin)

priestly cult around:

Emperor - supreme Pontiff & State Religion

Big Priest Pontifex Maximus

Followed under by 9 lesser priests

F. The Political Divisions of Palestine

1. Apart from areas under the rule or protection of Syria, Palestine in Jesus' day fell into three main political sub-divisions. The divisions of the land was based on the will of Herod the Great. Upon his death in 4 B.C. he bequeathed his title of "King to his son Archelaus, and gave him control of Samaria, Judea, and the northern part of Idumea. To his son Herod Antipas he left Galilee and Perea, and to his son, Philip, he left the region east of the upper Jordan, from Mount Hermon to the River Yarmuk.
2. Emperor Augustus approved the will except that he granted Archelaus title of Ethnarch, rather than King. In A.D. 6 Augustus deposed Archelaus because of serious complaints, and appointed ~~ed~~ a Roman Procurator in his place. The Procurator was directly responsible to the Emperor, but dependent on the Roman Governor of Syria for military help and emergency supervision. This arrangement lasted until 41 A.D.
3. The fifth in the line of Procurators was Pontius Pilate. He was appointed by Emperor Tiberius in A.D. 26 and remained in office until Vitellius, Roman governor of Syria, sent him to Rome in A.D. 36 to stand trial on the charge of unfairness and excessive sternness toward the turbulent Samaritans.
4. The many separate units of political administration may make it appear that Palestine was a group of entirely distinct areas. The fact of the matter is that Rome's control of the entire area gave it its essential unity. All rulers held their power from Rome, and held it only so long as they furthered her interests.
5. Thus, travel was free and constant between all sections of Palestine, so that Jesus and his disciples were able to move freely throughout Galilee, Perea, Samaria, and Judah.

STUDY OUTLINE

The Gospel of Matthew

* Gen 12: Abramitic Covenant
 * 2 Sam 7:11-17 - Davidic Covenant

- I. The Preparation of the King 1:1-4:11
 - A. Genealogy 1:1-17 ~~royal right~~
~~ancestor not necessarily direct parentage~~
 - B. Birth of Jesus 1:18-25
 - C. Visit of the Wise Men 2:1-12
 - D. Flight into Egypt 2:12-23
 - E. Herald of the King 3:1-12
 - F. Anointing of the King 3:13-17
 - G. Temptation of the King 4:1-11
- II. The Proclamation of the King 4:12-7:29
 - A. The circumstances 4:12-25
 - B. The Sermon on the Mount 5-7
- III. The Credentials of the King 8:1-9:34
 - A. The first group of miracles 8:1-17
 - B. The impulsive scribe and the reluctant disciple 8:18-22
 - C. The second group of miracles 8:23-9:8
 - D. The call of Matthew and the question about fasting 9:9-17
 - E. The third group of miracles 9:18-34
- IV. The Messengers of the King 9:35-10:42
 - A. The occasion of their commission 9:35-38
 - B. The names of the twelve 10:1-4
 - C. The mission 10:5-15
 - D. The suffering 10:16-23
 - E. The encouragement 10:24-33
 - F. The Cross 10:34-39
 - G. The sympathy of men 10:40-42
- V. The Claims of the King 11,12
 - A. The Messiah predicted by John 11:1-19
 - B. The Judge of impenitent 11:20-24
 - C. The revealer of the Father 11:25-30
 - D. The Lord of the Sabbath 12:1-21
 - E. The agent of the Holy Spirit 12:22-37
 - F. Prophet and King 12:38-45
 - G. The Son of God 12:46-50
- VI. The Parables of the King 13
 - A. The Parables 13:1-33, 36-52
 - 1. The sower and the soil 13:1-23
 - 2. The wheat and the tares 13:24-30, 36-43
 - 3. The mustard seed 13:31-32
 - 4. The leaven 13:33
 - 5. The Treasure 13:44
 - 6. The Pearl 13:45,46
 - 7. The Net 13:47-50
 - 8. The Householder 13:51-52
 - B. The purpose of the parables 13:34-35
 - C. The Response of the people of Nazareth 13:53-58

- VII. The Withdrawal of the King 14:1-16:12
 - A. John the Baptist beheaded 14:1-12
 - B. Five thousand fed 14:13-21
 - C. Jesus walks on water 14:22-36
 - D. Ceremonial and real defilement 15:1-20
 - E. Faith tried and triumphant 15:21-28
 - F. Miracles in Decapolis 15:29-39
 - G. Leaven of the Pharisees and Saducees 16:1-12
- VIII. The Person and Work of the King 16:13-17:27
 - A. Jesus approves Peter's confession 16:13-20
 - B. Jesus predicts His death and resurrection 16:21-28
 - C. Jesus is transfigured 17:1-8
 - D. John the Baptist and Elijah 17:9-13
 - E. Jesus heals the lunatic 17:14-21
 - F. Jesus again predicts His death 17:22-23
 - G. Jesus provides the temple tax 17:24-27
- IX. The Servants of the King 18-20
 - A. Jesus warns against giving offense 18:1-14
 - B. Jesus teaches about treatment of offenders 18:15-35
 - C. Jesus teaches about marriage 19:1-12
 - D. Jesus receives little children 19:13-15
 - E. Jesus teaches about sacrifice and reward 19:16-20:16
 - F. Jesus teaches true greatness 20:17-28
 - G. Jesus gives sight to the blind 20:29-34
- X. The Rejection of the King 21-23
 - A. Three acted parables of warning 21:1-22
 - B. Claims of Divine authority 21:23-27
 - C. Three parables of judgment 21:28-22:14
 - D. Three ensnaring questions 22:15-40
 - E. The questions of Jesus 22:41-46
 - F. Warning against Pharisees 23:1-12
 - G. "Woes" upon the Pharisees 23:13-37
 - H. Christ's lament over Jerusalem 23:37-39
- XI. Prophecies of the King's return (the Olivet Discourse) 24-25
 - A. The present age 24:1-14
 - B. The great tribulation 24:15-28
 - C. The coming of Christ 24:29-31
 - D. Exhortations to watchfulness 24:32-51
 - E. Parable of the ten virgins 25:1-13
 - F. Parable of the talents 25:14-30
 - G. The judgment 25:31-46

- XII. The Trial, Death, and Resurrection of the King 26-28
- A. The devotion of Mary and the treachery of Judas 26:1-16
 - B. The last supper 26:17-35
 - C. In Gethsemane 26:36-56
 - D. Jesus before Caiaphas 26:57-75
 - E. Jesus before Pilate 27:1-26
 - F. Jesus' crucifixion and burial 27:27-66
 - G. The Resurrection Ch. 28
-

The Gospel of Mark

- I. The Writer
- II. The Source of the Gospel
- III. The Occasion for Writing
- IV. The Date
- V. The Material Peculiar to Mark's Gospel
- VI. The Ending of Mark's Gospel
- VII. Overview and Summary of Mark's Gospel

The Gospel of Luke

- I. Authorship
 - A. External evidence
 - B. Internal evidence
- II. Luke's Method of Research
- III. The Results Luke gained
- IV. Luke's Sources
- V. Outline of the Gospel
 - A. The Early years of the Son of Man 1:1-2:52
 - 1. Birth 1:1-2:20
 - 2. Circumcision 2:21-24
 - 3. Adoration 2:25-38
 - 4. Growth 2:39-52
 - B. The Introduction of the Son of Man 3:1-4:13
 - C. The Ministry of the Son of Man 4:14-9:50
 - D. The Mission of the Son of Man 9:51-18:30
 - E. The Suffering of the Son of Man 18:31-23:56
 - F. The Resurrection of the Son of Man 24:1-53

The Gospel of John

- I. Introduction
 - A. Authorship
 - B. Date and place of writing
 - C. Occasion
 - D. Purpose
 - E. Unique and interesting features
- II. The Key to the Gospel 20:30-31
 - A. Signs
 - B. Believe
 - C. Life
- III. The Witnesses to the Deity of Christ; ch. 5
 - A. Jesus Himself
 - B. John the Baptist
 - C. Jesus' works
 - D. The Father
 - E. The Scriptures
- IV. The Figures under which Christ Presents Himself
 - A. The Bread of Life
 - B. The Light of the World
 - C. The Door
 - D. The Good Shepherd
 - E. The Resurrection and the Life
 - F. The Way, the Truth, and the Life
 - G. The True Vine
- V. Sections Peculiar to the Gospel
 - A. The Prologue 1:1-18
 - B. The close of Christ's public ministry Ch. 12
 - C. The Upper Room Discourse 13-16
 - D. The High Priestly Prayer Ch. 17
 - E. The suffering, death, and resurrection of Christ 18-21
 - F. Epilogue Ch. 22

The Synoptic Problem.

I. Definition of Synoptic

Includes ~~the~~ 3 gospels

means

- to see the whole together

- to take the same or a common problem.

II Problem stated

A. Deals with Similarity & Differences between gospels.

B. Raises Ques. to literary origin & relationships

- 1. If the 3 gospels are ~~totally~~ independent in origin & development, why do they resemble each other so closely?

2. If they have a literary relationship

to each other, how can they be 3 independent witnesses to the life & ministry of our Lord

III Proposed solutions

- 1st recorded attempt at solution

Augustine 354-430 AD

Matthew primary gospel - he summarized

- no further discussion of subject until 18 cen

a - Urkangelini theory

There was an original gospel from which all 3 writer drew their material

Q = Logos of Jesus : Matthew Aramaic

b - Interdependent theory

First writer used oral tradition primarily

Second writer used the 1st: 3rd writer used the first 2

c. Fragmentary theory

Biblio P ~~all~~ gospel lit. was a large number of short written chronological narratives.

d. Oral tradition theory

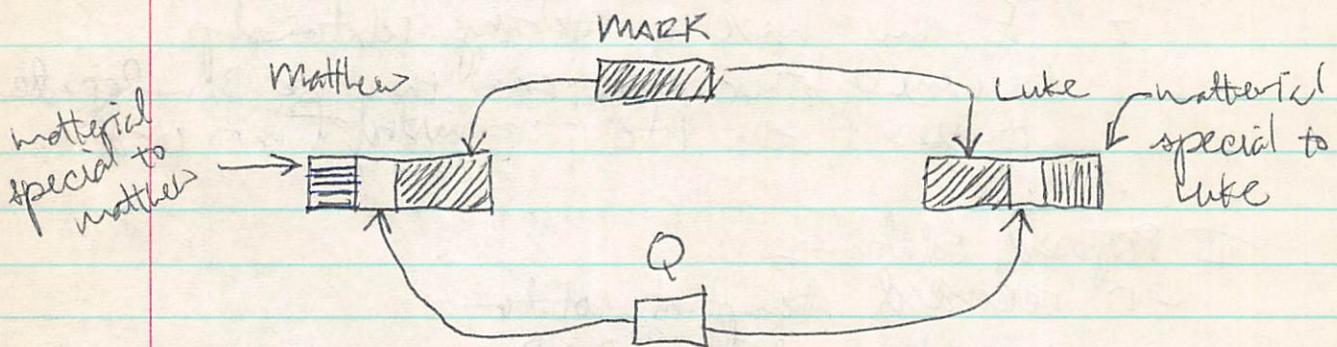
common basis of the synoptics was entirely oral

e. the 2 document theory

one source of the gospel is mark (or like mark)

- second source is Q (Quelle)

Q = non-markan material which is common to matthew & luke



dealt w/ source material —

What's behind them: form criticism

F: form criticism (Formgeschichte)

- pre-sup.: unfortunate thought script. unhistorical, developed out of Faith in Christ: plain stories
 → why church came up with those stories?



gospel accounts as desire of author
 theory

- Reject concept of Inspiration
- Views gospel writers as collectors & editors who compile gospels from mass of unconnected material available to them.
- Following types of literature material seen in the synoptics
 - 1) Passion story
 - 2) Parables (moral or example stories)
 - 3) tales & miracles
 - 4) legends (scribing extraordinary happening to holy men)
 - 5) sayings of Jesus (parables),
 - 6) Interpretation of ghost stories = striking sayings (birth of Jesus)

[disregards work of Spirit in word]

6. A Better view (proposed includes)

1). Inspiration of the Holy Spirit

2. Tim 3:16 "All script. is inspired of God..."

a) rev. b) inspiration c) illumination

~~material
that is unknown
revealed~~

~~material~~

Ministry of H.S. a) selection of material
b) Intermediary - Spirit kept authors
from error (copyist may have erred)
min. of H.S. giving us understanding
of Holy Script. (today)

~~oral tradition~~

2 Pet 1:21 - "...Holy men spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit..." ~~I just didn't~~ ^{and write.}

In 12:16 w/ 14:26 "...remembered..."

~~written tradition~~ spirit will bring all things to our remembrance --

- oral teaching after Pentecost

- writings which we have

In 16:13-14 ...

1 Cor. 2

2. Direct Knowledge

Matthew - (Flory - Priority of Matthew)

To the Jews - who is the messiah

John -



Luke - taken from oral & written sources

Mark - ~~Matthew~~ PAPIUS → EUCRISIS 265-340

Mark live in Jerusalem (didn't walk w/ Jesus)

Mark learned gospel from Peter

3. Oral Tradition - Facts of X were known

by yearless in Jerusalem church: ~~X~~ in bootstrap
(til seat at in Acts chapter 8)

memorized script. → word-for-word preaching

4. Written sources → full hold to short-early

documents - ^{Bear} Alfred's Greek New Testament

Synoptic gospels → not overlapping sources

Sept. 20, 1978

Gospel of Matthew Introduction

I The writer: Taxgatherer ---

tax-farming; buy off tax-preference --
pay tax //, then collect money plus profit
speak Gk & Aramaic -- writing & reading ability
ready response to X's call may point to his
anticipation of the messiah.

- Committed to X for service - at ~~home & Afield~~
messianic gospel. Kingdom of God (Illustration of
Daniel).

II The Date of the Writing

A. 80-100 AD

B. 50-70 AD

"Date is unknown" Guthrie

"50-70 AD" Tenney.

III Occasion for the Writing

The growth of the church

Matthew wrote to encourage & confirm them in their faith
refute enemies - point out that gospel isn't contra-
dictory to their ~~the~~ faith

To believing very



JEHOVAH

- A Son - Son of David
- B. Birth of Jesus
(Virgin Birth)

1. the meaning of the ~~Name~~ Name
- Jehovah is savior

2. Interpretation of the Birth (2:2-23)
to fulfill scripture - Isa. 7:14

3. Significance of the Birth

fulfilled Jesus and Joshua
c. The Visit of the Wise Men (2:1-12)

1. magoi -- (magic)

2. probably member of priestly cult
Astrology / Astrology

3. prop. Rhem. 24:17

4. The Star? God - charge

Dm 5. Herod worries

- Scribblers know

6. Didn't arrive ~~on the same day~~

7. Gifts - Gold:

frankincense

myrrh - crushed

D. Flight into Egypt (2:13-23)

Divine guidance 13, 19, 22 Angel of the word (= a dream)

Hosea 11:1 - Out of Egypt call my Son
Jeremiah 31:15 Help my people Israel be mother's

E. THE KINGDOM OF THE KING - 3:1-12

1. THE MAN: 1:3f

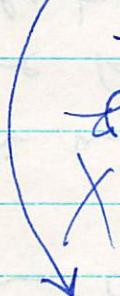
- preaching // message of repentence
- Isaiah 40:3
- locusts: either caterpillars or grasshoppers
- Nazarite - haircut & wine

2. The message v. 2

"The Kingdom of Heaven"

- preparatory - get ready for completion
- Old Testament - not expected by Gospel

Act 18:24-23



- ① Health
- ② Rule of God in the Heart
- ③ Rule of world law ~~& over the lives of all men~~

④ Kingdom of Heaven or Social movement (liberal)

- Social organization of Improvement & law.

McClain THE GREATNESS OF THE KINGDOM
Paradoxes

1. Kingdom has always existed yet has had local beginning.

~~Filled w/ the Spirit (controlled) : many times,
not related to my position but my experience~~

2. Kingdom is material yet local

3. Kingdom Direct Rule of God // Rule of God through
- mediator

4. Kingdom wholly future // present reality

5. Kingdom uncompromised (~~concommodating~~)
Divine Rule - // appears to be based on corrections
made by God of man.

Resolution:

-
- Universal extent of rule
 - mediatorial - method of operation

uni. embrace all objects, persons, events, doings of individuals and nations, all genera & its changes in nature & history - absolutely w/o exception!

3.

7/27/78

THE MEDIATORIAL RULER IS ALWAYS ~~A~~ A MEMBER OF
HUMANITY

3. THE RESPONSE 5-6 (to John's message)

- John prob wored up d. Jordan R.
-

4. Warnings 7-12

to elite of Israel --- get hearts right w/ God
geneology - worthless

* prophecy of Jesus' coming, Baptism & Jesus

Holy Spirit ↔ judgement

5. Anointing ~~at~~ the King. 13-17

Baptism: marks Christ's entrance into public ministry.

⇒ perfect on allion obedience of God's Son.

⇒ fulfillment of God's righteousness.

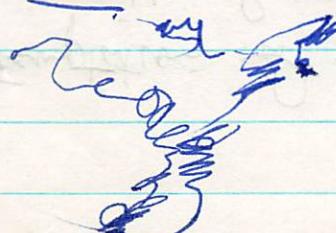
" " " script,

6. THE TEMPTATION OF THE ~~DEVIL~~ KING. 5

1. Stones to Bread.

- Satan isn't omnipotent

- trial & error was led by the spirit



Fri. Sept. 29 -

I

6. Temptation of Jesus 4 vs. 1-11

possibly & ~~beginning~~ taking place in the North-

1. Stone to bread (cf. 1 Sm 2:16, Gen. 3:6)

- lust of the flesh

- "an tree good for fruit"

2. Jump from temple

- lust of the eyes

- "a delight to the eye"

3. The kingdom of the world

- the pride of life

- "desirable to make one wish"]

legitimate means to
evidently needs $\frac{1}{2}$ within
God's designed time.

II The proclamation of the King 4:12-7:29

A. The circumstances 12-25

1. Change Headquarters Capernaum

Mat 4:17 "KDP or at hand"

Mat 16:20 * "I'm going to die..."

2. School for the Disciples

B. The Servants on the Mount 5-7

Tells who goes to Kingdom —

The mediatorial Kingdom -

The rule of God on the Earth, thru a divinely chosen representative who not only speaks/jacts for God but also represents the people of God.

A rule w/ special representation to Earth

- The mediatorial ruler is always a member of humanity.

- "Moses" ^{Prophetic} shadow

- "only in God's messenger - prophet, priest, ruler"

NT 201

10/2

Sermon on the mount ch. 5-7

- Not news of salvation
- Not for the church

4. For the millennial age yet contains dispensational principles applicable to Christ's life today

- establishing the millennial kingdom -
- "Kingdom of people that will enter into the millennial kingdom" - earthly people that know the Lord.

v. 3-10: Blessed... have privilege to share and spread the gospel ...

v. 13 set at the earth - hold down corruption

- give flavor

1. characterized and presents (Beatitudes)
to the King's servants 1-12

2 THE King's servants and the moral law 5: 17-20

A General Principle

Not destroy commandments but fulfills them

(not abolish title) →
B. Five Illustrations

1) Sixth Commandment: - 21-26

"You shall not murder..." - the heart

marriage is
ordained union

2) Seventh Commandment - 27-32

"You shall not commit adultery..." the divorce heart

3) Oaths = 33-37

"Let your yes be yes..."

4) Retaliation

38-42

"An eye for an eye, & a tooth for a tooth..."

5) love — 43-48 went to airport
 - walked to bus stop
 - boards bus → bus →

- walks towards bus stop (bus stop)

wait 80 min → it's still early morning (morning)
 - walks towards bus stop

walks out of bus stop in that area → bus

bus not there yet → walks towards bus stop of another bus → bus : 01-02

... bus not there yet → bus stop of another bus → bus : 01-02

wait 10 min →

(whilst) walking to bus stop (bus stop)

51-51 (whilst) walking to bus stop

00-51-52 wait bus not here yet → bus

... bus not here yet → bus

wait to stand (stand) not stand → wait to stand

→ wait to stand (stand)

(with FA (F) tag)

52-53 - bus stop (bus stop)

turn out → "about to leave not"

53-55 - bus stop (bus stop)

turn out → "probably turned to bus not"

55-56 → bus (bus)

"up at bus stop not"

56-57

in bus (bus)

"...not → not stand as if you're not going to"

10/4

BNTS 20,

4) ~~hatred~~ vs. 38-42

Vengeance \Rightarrow attitude that is vengeful is contrary to heart to God.

5) love vs. 43-48

Love your enemy pray for them ...
evidence to becoming sons of God.

"Jesus had the human race "pagan wisdom".

- God expects us to go beyond natural ways - in real love. Non-gravitationalism \leftrightarrow contrary to natural likes & dislikes (congregate w/ those of common or like kind).

II B

3.(?) KINGS SERVANTS & RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

a. Alms giving vs. 1-4

- acts of God before men: not!!

- reward given man-glory not God-glory!

- service given to done to for glory of God !!

b. Prayer vs. 5-15

...chain repetition... not opposed to form prayer but repetition exercised memory but at heart or even head.

- pattern prayer -

- the glory of God (exaltation)

- petition for the good of men.

1) holy thy name

2) establishing of millennial kingdom

3) will done

a) daily provision

b) Forgiveness in view of his holiness

c) protection from moral evil

II

B

3

c. Fasting 16-18

not a big public production! write flour on face

d. Manna man 19-

-priorities.

... for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also...

* * not even be grieved too! - always wanted more!
* * give glory to God!! * *

4. Anxiety (King's anxiety = the world's goals)

- sowing seed (Birds)

- add to our life (lilies & the field)

- clothing (" " " " ")

- eat etc. \Rightarrow salt 1st gather his seed

salt 1st Kingdom of God!

W/ 6

BNTS 201

Jesus on the

5. THE KING'S SERVANTS AND WORLD'S ENEMIES 7:1-6
— judging in the life of someone else what
is in your own life --- clean up your own life
Censorious —

not way to salvation; you need to
make moral judgments

6. THE K-S. & Relationship w/ God 7:7-12
— Ask \rightarrow I shall be given...!
which 

7. Conclusion: THE STRUGGLE, TEST & SECURITY
of the King's servants (7:18-27)
— Narrow way

— Fruit bearing. (Teachers & prophets)

— Security — working

THE CRIMINALS OF THE KING

A. The 1st group ~~had~~ had wicked.

Isa. 29:12, 19, 21

1. Cleansing of the leper —

Matt 8:14 Isa 43:1-4

No going to be a dead god

2. Healing of paralytic.

3. curing of Peter's ~~mother~~ mother-in-law.

4. ~~curing~~ demoniac.

10/13 II

BNTS 201

A. THE FIRST GROUP OF MIRACLES

1. CLEANSING OF THE LEPER

2. PARALYTIC HEALED

3. CURING PETER'S MOTHER-IN-LAW

Isa 53:9

B. The Impulsive Jester & the Reluctant Disciple 18-22
Principle : "Count the Cost" ^{Matthew 10:24-27}

C. Second Group of Miracles

1. Stilling the Storm 8:23-27

- what manner of man is this? purpose
Jesus is creator, authority of physical world

2. Casting out demons 23:28-34

Jesus has authority over spirit world.

victor over Satan in ch. & all his subjects

3. Healing & Forgiveness of Paralytic. 9:1-8

physical world demonstration of ~~my~~ spiritual
forgiveness.

D. Call of Matthew & Question of Feasting Facts 9:9-19

+ visiting of the poor

E. Third group of miracles

1. Raising of the Dead & stopping of the issues of Blood. 13:26 authority of dead.

2. Giving : sight to the blind (20:29-34)

speech to the deaf

att dumb is not ~~caused~~ caused

People accused Christ of dealing w/ Satan's power

~~THE SICK~~
IV. MESSENGERS of THE KING P: 35-10:

A. Their commission

B. Their names

Simon Peter (Cephas)

~~James~~ Andrew

Andrew > Baraneges

John

Philip

Bartholomew (Nathaniel)

Thomas

James

Matthew

James

~~Thaddaeus~~

Simon

Judas Iscariot

BNTS 101 -

10/16

C. MISSION OF THE TWELVE 10:5-15.

- now called apostles - to lost sheep house of Israel only
- ~~missionaries~~ & slaves -

D. The Suffering 10:16-23

- early period of the church // tribulation period.
- ~~christianity~~!!

E. The Encouragement 10:24-33

- Teacher & Disciple
- be faithful // great value of your protection (concern) of God

F. The Cross 10:34 - 39

Don't despise parents.

bent to selfish ambition →

G. the Sympathy of Men 10:4-42

- there's no other way to God but through Jesus
- we stand in high place.
- a measure of sympathy is even unavenged principle I vs. 42 + everyone is not commissioned to do public CS. — why everyone can do something.

V

THE CLAIMS OF THE KING Chap. 11-12

A. The Messiah 11:1-19

- Disciples & John question: "Aren't you the one?"

BNTS 201

10/20 F. The Prophet & the King 13:38-4

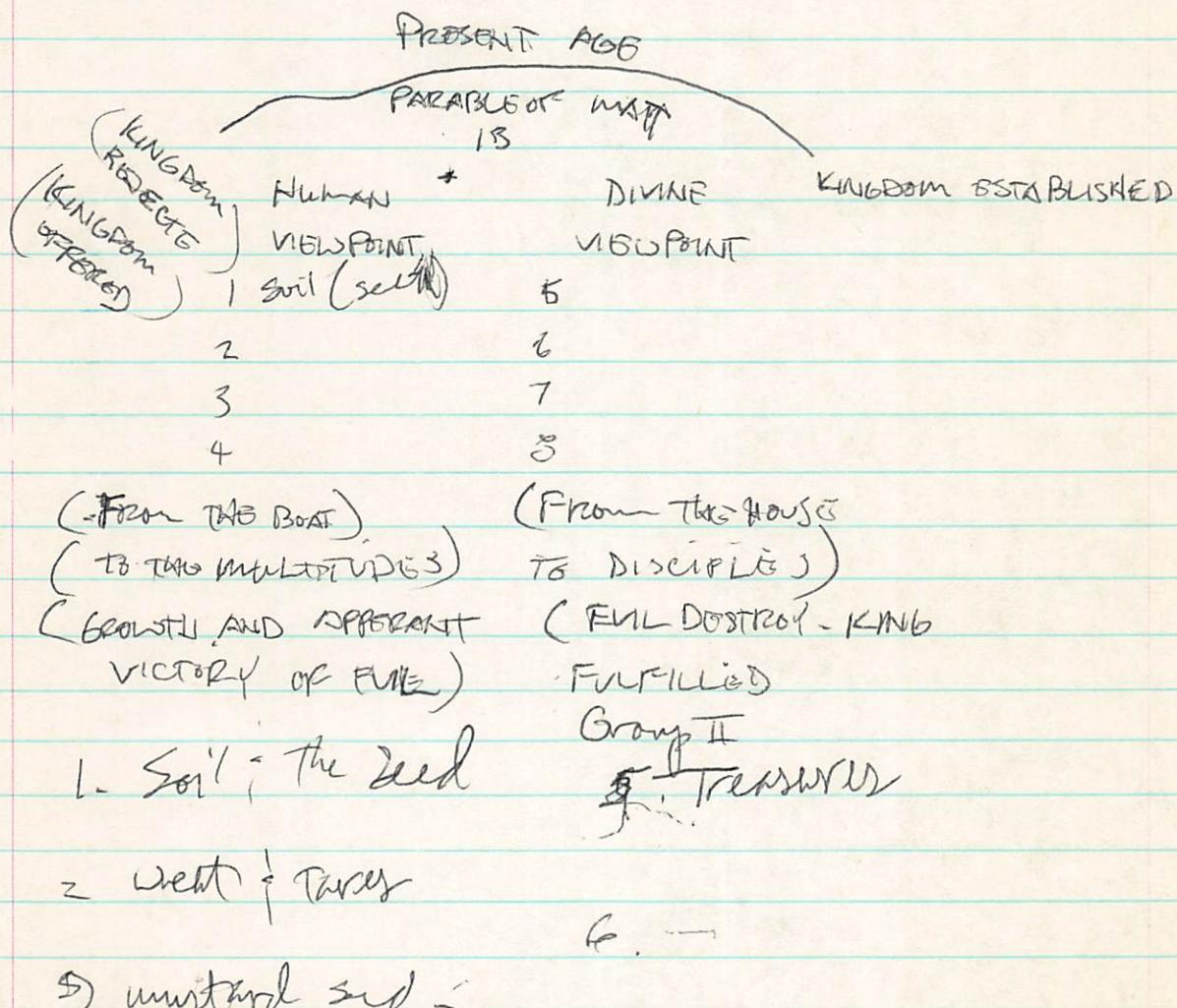
"Show us the way..." kids at magic show

G. The Son of God

46-50

VI The Parables of the King Chp. B

A. The Parables 1-33



Apples & lemons

10/23

BNTS 201

4. Leaven - evil vs. 38-~~39~~

GROUP II

5. The Treasure vs. 44

6. - Pearl of Great Price vs. 45-46
 loses it in the pearl

7. { Drag net vs. 47-~~48~~ ~~47-50~~

 Net vs. 49-50

8) ^{with understanding} owner responsibility
Households \$1-52

A. Purpose of Parables 53-55

#1 ~~with~~ Response to the Parables 56-58

 The Withdrawal of King

a. John the ~~Baptist~~, ^{Beloved} Beheaded 14:1-12
 - previous ~~King~~

B. 5000 fed 13-21

~~The one man~~

The one miracle ~~Parade~~ in all 4 gospels

C Jesus walks on the water 22-38

a balm for the soul "prayer"

~~D. walking on the sea~~

D. Ceremonial is real delikent ver 1-20
Trusting to the trad ~~is~~ the other than
God -

at certain

E. Faith TRIED & PUNISHED TRIUMPHANT 21-28

To Israel

NTS 202

10/25

F Miracles by the Sea of Galilee 29-39

1. Healing multitudes
2. Four thousand fed

- able to satisfy deepest & most needs

G. Lesser of Pharisees & Sadducees 16:1-16

1. should be able to discern the ~~signs~~ signs of the times
2. Sign of Jonah
3. Lesser of P&S - disciples confused

VII* The Person is the Rock & the King 16:13-19:29
A. Confession & Peter 18-20

* PETROS - Rock - \rightarrow 1 Peter 2:4-5
* PETRA - Foundation -
(Peter's confession)
Christ

B. Jesus predicts His death & resurrection 21-28

1. Seeing things w/ God's eyes
2. Costs of Discipleship *

C. The Transfiguration. 19:1-8

1. Fulfillment of ~~19:28~~
2. Moses & Elijah

D. John the Baptist & Elijah 9-13

John came in spirit & power & methodology of Elijah.

E. Healing of Lunatic Boy 14-21
Real Faith

F. Jesus again Predicts Death 22-23

Second line
of derivation

10/25

6. Temple Tax Provided Ch. 24-27

Sons & Daughters then I really don't need to
Strangers pay but so as not to give offence
Attitude to Mois found in Jewish Law.

~~Exo.~~ IX Servants of The King Ch. 18-20

A. Warning against giving offence 18:1-4
kids of the king do.

10/27

BNTS 201

NOTE MAT: 10:18

Kings of the Kingdom -

- Peter & Peacock (sheep)

- Peter & John the Samaritan (Samaritan)

- Peter & Cornelius (Centurion)

In. 20 → parallel binding & loosing
Simon begins → cleaning

} opened the door to gospel opportunity

B. Treatment of Offenders ch. 10:15-35
- "go to him"

C. Teaching concerning marriage 10:1-12
Divorce permitted only in the case of adultery -

D. Jesus receives the little children.

E. Conceptual ~~sheep~~ sacrifice giving 9:16 -
1. Rich Young R. Peter 19:16-26

ANZ ~~Answer~~ Questions of Peter 19:27-30

3. Parable: Labours in the ~~vine~~ vine
yard 20:1-16

10/30

BNTS 201

F. Jesus teaches true greatness 20:19-20

3rd D-R foretold//Request for position (self aggrandizement)

G. Jesus' Cures Sight To The Blind 20:29-34

(gospel addressed to Jesus: multiplies - witness of two)

1. definite compassion of X for people

2. manifestation of X deity

H. Three Acted Parables of Warning 21:1-22

1. The Royal Entry 1-11

Zech. 9:9 - Hosanna → Save Now

who is this? → The Son of David, the prophet
comes from Nazareth of Galilee

Dan 9:25 fulfilled

The Seventy weeks of Daniel, Dr. McClain.

2. Cleansing of the Temple 1-17

Rebuke for the Nation

prob.: leaders ripping off people
claim to be His house.

3. The Barren Fig tree 18-22

Fig tree taken as the nation of Israel

A ~~form of~~ Godliest (leaves) but ~~not~~ deny
the ~~power~~ threat (fruit).

E. Claims To Divine Authority 23-27

Where did you get your authority?

- leadership → contrary to present policy

- divine → blasphemy

C. The THREE PARABLES OF JUDGEMENT. 21:28 - 22:14

1. The Two Sons (23-32)

Obedience - reverence of Godless - disobedience
of the "righteous"

10/30

2. The wicked husbandmen (33-46)

Landowner - God / Husbandmen - Israel /

servants - prophets; sons / other nation - gentiles

3. The marriage feast (22:1-14)

"Go therefore to the wedding highways, and as many as you find there invite to the wedding feast." vt. 9

D. Three Evening Questions 22:15-40

1. Tribute to ~~the~~ Caesar (15-22)

Pharisee - no tribute

Herodians - tribute

Responsibility to gov't -
" " " " God

under that area \downarrow sub to govtal laws

2. The Resurrection 23-33

BNTS 201

11/1

2. Is there a resurrection? 23-33

motive: to put Jesus in bad light (His great rapport w/ the people).

Sadducees cheap politicians

① marriage not so in heaven

② God is God & the Living \Rightarrow I AM

3. The Great Commandment) 34-40

EATING QUESTION of JESUS 22:41-46

Ps. 110:1

F. WARNING AGAINST THE PHARISEES 23:1-12

1. warn to disciples and crowd 1-4

Don't do what they do

2. warns against ostentation (showy) 5

3. warns them of pride and praise 6-12

Value of person found in our attitude to our service
to the word

G. WOES UPON THE PHARISEES (23:13-37)

Attitude of God in Jesus: sin \rightarrow He hates it - will judge it
People \rightarrow He loves them - gave himself for them.

- repudiated their loss of moral and ethical perspective.
- Self deceived think that better than their O.T. Fathers
- world judgement 34 ff
Jewish Canon

Law

Prophet

Writings

Abel Cedron (1st book in Jewish OT

\downarrow All judgment upon this people.

Zech. II Chronicles (last in Jewish OT)

BNT3 201

11/1 H. CHRIST'S LAMENT over JERUSALEM (37-39)

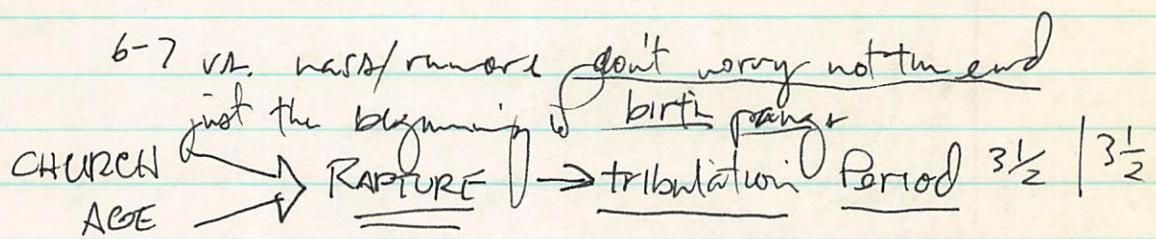
11/5

BNTS 201

XII THE PROPHECIES OF THE KING'S RETURN (Chapt. 24-25)

- THIS ~~IS~~ OLIVET DISCOURSE -

A. THE PRESENT AGE 24:1-8



B. THIS FIRST HALF ($3\frac{1}{2}$) of THE TRIB. PERIOD. v1. 9-14

[hatred and betrayal]

v1. 12: Sin & lawlessness → love grows cold
→ God seals 144,000 holy sealed IN W

C. THE LAST HALF ($3\frac{1}{2}$ years) of THE TRIBULATION PERIOD & THE SIGN OF X'S RETURN. (24:15-25:30)

1. Abomination of Desolation (24:15-20)

(cf. 2 Thess. 2:4) Blasphemy

Daniel 9:27; 11:45
Rev. 8:2+5

- ① Antiochus Epiphanes 165 BC
- ② Titus 70 AC
- ③ Anti-X ?

2. THE LAST HALF CHARACTERISTICS v1. 21-26

- a. Survival impossible apart from divine intervention.
- b. false prophets.

c. The squeeze → God's judgment & Satan's rage

3. THE SIGN OF CHRIST'S COMING (24:27-31)

4. THE EXHORTATION TO WATCHFULNESS (24:32-25:30)

- a. Persevere to the ~~end~~ last tree (v32-33)



11/8

BNTS 201

D. JESUS BEFORE CAIAPHAS (26:57-75)

THE NATION CONFRONTS THE KING -

PERFECTS THE KING

DAV. 7:9 & 13

- PETER'S DENIALS

HEART NOT SIN DIFF. BETWEEN PETER AND JUDAS.



E. JESUS BEFORE PILATE (27:1-26)

JUDAS' REWORSE -

TRIES TO GET OUT OF IT. -

LEOPOLDS ASKS FOR BARRABAS

F. THE CRUCIFIXION AND BURIAL OF JESUS (27:27-66)

"GAME OF THE KING" (?)

SIMON OF CYRENIAN — TWO SONS

AS BELIEVERS

PSALM 22 → 23 → 24

CRUX

BLESS

KINGLY CHARACTER

BY THROAT OF HEBREW 12:2

ISAIAH 53 → act of BRINGING SONS INTO KINGDOM.

G. THE RESURRECTION (CHAPTER 28)

- WITNESS OF ANGELS - WOMEN - 11 DISCIPLES &
500 BROTHERS

- THE KINGLY GREAT COMMISSION -

ALL AUTHORITY ~~is given~~

COMMISSIONED TO TEACH AS THEY GO OUT

ROYAL PROMISE - Behold I am w/ you.

A. External Evidence

1. Repris
2. Justin martyr
3. Tertius ~~Diatessaron~~
- 4.



B. Internal Evidence

1. First name - John (John Mark)

Actz 12:12-25

15: 3-17

2. works withers → hairy

Actz 12:12-17

3. Cousin of Barnabas.

Col 4:10

11/10

BNTS 201

4. Perhaps work at the young man in the garden
Mk. 14: 51-52

5. Accompanied Paul & Barnabas on 1st missionary
journey Act 12:25
13:5-13

6. Rejected by Paul - second missionary journey
Act 13:36-39

7. Mark joins Barnabas Act 15:39

8. Ten years later - with Paul in Rome Col. 4:10
(Son of Consolation)

9. Work probably Peter's convert 1 Peter 5:3

10. Peter at work (another's home) Acts. 12:12

11. Paul asks Timothy to bring Mark to Rome 2 Tim. 4:11

II Source of the Gospel:

A. Testimony of Papias (70-155) not chronological
(Quoted by Justinus) \rightarrow Interpreter of Peter Epistles

B. Testimony of Clement of Alexandria (155-215)

C. " " " Ireneaus (140-203)

Jesus \rightarrow John \rightarrow Polycarp \rightarrow Ireneaus

D. Testimony of Tertullian of Carthage 150-222

2 Peter 1:13-15

Comments

1. Gospels detailed: Systematic account

2. Scope of works of ~~the~~ Gospel correspond very well
to that of Peter's sermon at Cesarea Acts 10:34-43

3. Gospels full of specifics

III Conclusion

Requested Romans that need for reducing preaching of
Peter to writing.

11/10

III

BNTS 201

- A. Before destruction of Jerusalem - 70 AD.
- B. Peter probably not in Rome until 65 AD (Thessalon)
- C. Probably 67 immediately after Peter's death or just before Peter's death
 - Ireneaus "Peter/Paul laying down foundation of church after their departure mark unshamed to copy at gospel. NIV (tee-bee)."

IV

Finding material particular to Mark.

- A. All but 50-60 vs. are incorporated
 - the other gospels
- B. Distinctive Parts
 1. If Sabbath statements
 2. 7-12

VII

Key Verse Mark 10:45

no pre-existence

genealogy

birth

infancy

parents - early years

- The Servant Deborah simply appears on the scene
- scenes suited for service
- Enter content of gospel

1-9 -

ministry

10-16 → cross: traveling to Jerusalem and passing

→ Action ←

{ 1 = use of verbs in present tense

2. = use of "and" (2 of 3 tenses)

3. characteristic term: "Straight-way" or

"immediately" 42 times

→ Record 10 different occasions + we're done
with drew to pray etc. even in this busy gospel.

talented well → Service.

15 miracles (only 2 original)
4 parables

Mat	Lk
20	20
15	19

11/15

BNTS 201

Th:

Gospel contains ~~the~~ miracles

31 miracles

20

- Mark emph. demon possession.
- mark & player
- Christ's ministry - mighty words

1. Mark as judgment reaction to His teaching.
2. mark isn't a biography of Christ.
➡ Short history of redemption. ↪

####

Material particular to Mar

1. All out 50-60 verses are in other gospel.

Distinctive parts.

1:1 -

2:1-2 Sabbath Statement. ^{Mar} _{Sabbath} ^{1st} _{2nd}

3:9-12, 19b-21

4:26-29 Seed gathering secretly

5:4-5 Gerasene Demoniac.

6:19-21 Background - ~~the~~ murder of John the Baptist.

31 → Apostolic retreat

52 → walking on water [on land] didn't consider miracle of the waters.

7:32-37 Deaf & speech impediment (Pharise in ears - spittle on tongue). (Statement of creation (?)

8:22-26 Blind healed (men at trees → restored)

9. 21-27, 30 Healing of demon possessed boy. (Epilepsy?)
object of faith \Rightarrow not enough of faith.

12: 32-34 the Streak

13: 33-37 westo leaving house - coming back

14: 51 - 52 13th century streaker!

16: 16-18 ending of gospel

11/17

BNTS 201

VI The ending of marks gospel

A. Questions involved

B. The three possible endings?

1. Abrupt (ends 16:8)
2. Short (" 16:9)
3. Long (includes 16:9-20)

C. "Conclusion"

1. "long" - Supported by years & acceptance
and later manuscript.

2. "Best" manuscripts

4th { Siniotic
cen. { Alexandrian
Vatican

Do not ~~include~~ include long ending.

3. One "canon" (standard or principle) of textual question

Prefer the shorter version (in any context)
and that which better explains the origin of
the other."

Here - the abrupt ending is ~~not~~ shortest
and makes it relatively easy to explain the
addition (9-20) as an effort to polish
an otherwise abrupt conclusion.

4. No real solution is in sight.

a. If "long ending" is genuine, it is like an
epilogue than a conclusion

b. Since ~~Tested~~ Tested criticism favors the "abrupt"
ending, it is best not to base doctrine or practice
on this passage (16:9-20)

Passage may be genuine but truth
and/or its doctrinal support is proven

THE GOSPEL OF LUKE

THE SON OF MAN
AS THE REDEEMER OF
MANKIND.

I Authorship

A. External Evidence

1. Robertson's statement
2. Ignatius 1 Tim 5:18; 1 Cor. 10:9
3. Justin Martyr 100-165
4. Hippolytus Canon 190
5. Eusebius 265-340
6. A. Plummer, Commentary on Luke

B. Internal evidence

1. Difficult to establish Luke's authorship (from the gospel) apart from the evidence presented in Acts.
2. Procedure
 - a. Demonstrates identity of writer of Acts
 - b. "order of likeness with Luke's author"
 - c. Conclusion both written by same author.

II Luke's method of research. 1:1-4

- A. Stimulated & motivated by work of other Gospel writers.
- B. was not an eyewitness to the events included v. 2
- C. Talked w/ eyewitnesses v. 2 c.f. 2 Pet. 1:16

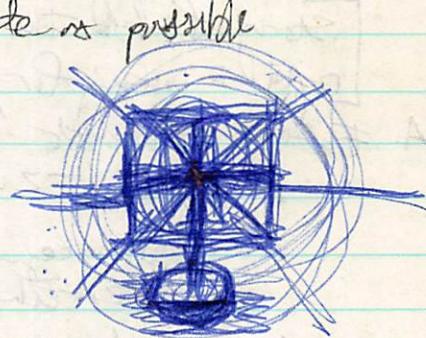
11/20

D. Luke sifted the material gained v. 3

He investigated it thoroughly - Did a complete research before writing down.

E. He Purposed to write - Order 3

1. Completeness - As complete as possible
2. Chronology
3. Proportion - Balanced



III The Results Luke gained

A. Record is reliable

Reliable

B. A. Record Revealing the Person of the Author

Mixed

IV Luke Sources

A. Chap 1-2 : Hebrews etc. → Marj. (?)

1. Plagiarism

2. Absent Author

3. Luke copied from source in all "words"

B. Story of John the Baptist - Luke could've gotten the story from any one 1:65-66.

C. 9:51-18:35 : - Similar to stories/expression in Matthew / Mark

not same but similar

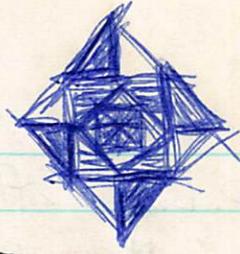
1. could have come from number 70

2. " " " " written sources (gospellettes).
- Different record of similar events

D. Passion Story - Perhaps from women

Lk 8:1-3 - supported [in part?] by women.

Act 19:25 - source for Luke [?]



✓ Author's Overview of the Gospel.

* Key idea Christ - the Son of man

Emphasis on Christ's perfect humanity

Genealogy all the way to Adam

[Story of John the Baptist: Each 6th righteous before God - i.e. worth right ↳ looking for X. small remnant.

A. Early Years 1:1-2:52

i. Birth 1:1-2:20

a. announcement to Mary 1:36-38

⇒ Nazareth ⇒ wife - San Pedro etc. [mixed yrk!]

- Joshua = Jesus

- genealogy not stated at this point - 'till 3rd chg.

[Rm. 1] physical descendant of David

Mary's genealogy

CLONING

VI A A N A
 || BIRTH OF JESUS ||
 = = = =

BRIT'S 200

11/29

THE EARLY YEARS 1:1-2:52

a. BIRTH 1:1-2:20

b. ANNOUNCEMENT TO MARY 1:26-28

Jesus = Joshua (VIRGIN BIRTH)

c. ANNOUNCEMENT TO ELIZABETH 1:29-53

1. THE SONG 1:42-45

ⓐ blessed among women

GOD REMEMBERS

OATH OF GOD

GRACE OF GOD



ⓑ blessed is the fruit of your womb.

[GOD REMEMBERS HIS OATH TO SEND HIS GRACE.]



① Hearing because she had believed.

2. MARY'S SONG

ⓐ 46-48 IN HOLE BEING RESTORED IN WHAT GOD HAS DONE

ⓑ 49-50 PRAISES GOD FOR HIS MERCIES

ⓒ 51-53 HUMILITY

ⓓ 54-55 COVENANT VI / ABRAHAM

VS-57-80 BIRTH OF JOHN

C. ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE SHEPHERDS 2:1-20

① date - Hypothetical (177-276 AD) - came up w/ it myself
 ⓐ Roman influence 357 AD Festivals & the story Christmas
 ⓑ 6th - Jerusalem observance

② Council at Ephesus decided

③ Historical situation 2:1-7

QUIRINIUS - 6 AD (3 BC?)

PNTS 200

3) THE ANNOUNCEMENT Z: a - 14

4) THE CONFIRMATION Z: 15-20

2) THE CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST

a) Gen 17:9-14; (abrogation of the rite)

Lev. 12:8 ~/ Th 2:24

Gal 4:4-5

Fulfilled

BNTB 200

12/1

C. THE ADORATION OF CHRIST

2: 25 - 28

① Simeon 2: 25-35

⑤ Hannah 2: 36-50
god is glorified

4. The youth of the body 2: 39-52

- environment of early HB.

The growth
ex. P the Lord

material

physical

spiritual

society

→ The intro of the son of man

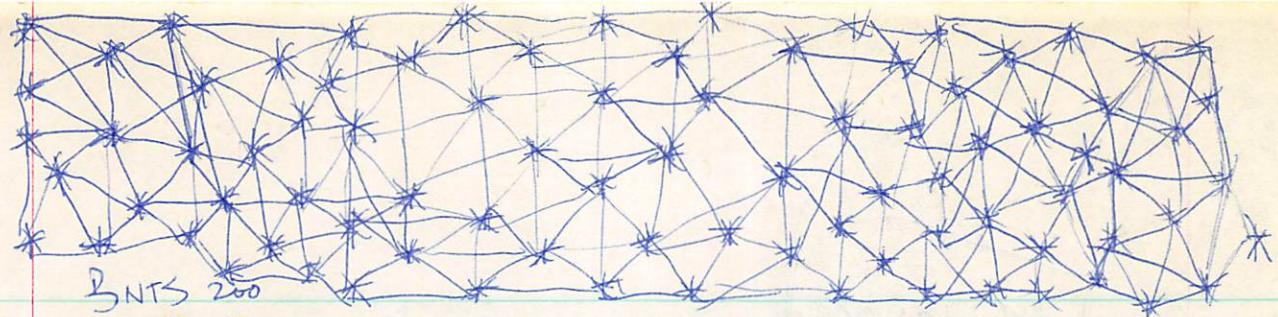
3: 1-4 4: 13

→ like for river

VC sought

Satisfied

CONTINUE THIS myself.



12/4

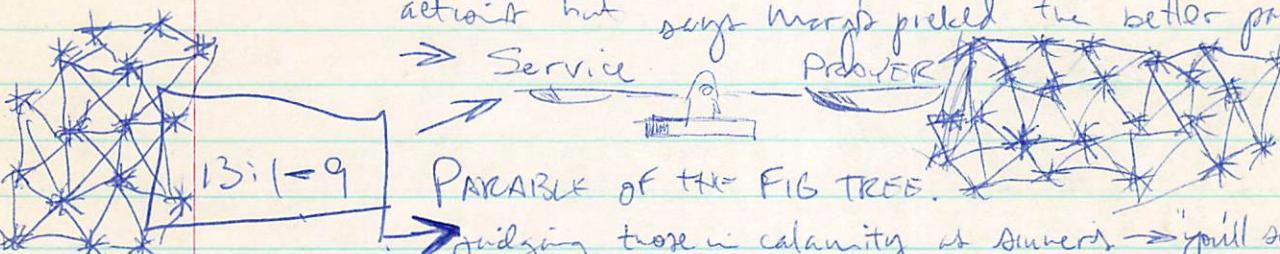
PASSAGES PECULIAR TO LUKE

(8:1-3) THE WOMEN who ministered to Christ.

* - in epistles (Thess.) Gifts to ministry

10:38-42 A GUEST IN THE HOUSE OF MARIA & MARTHA.

- water & priorities -- doesn't condemn Martha's activity but says Mary's picked the better part.
 → Service Prayer



13:1-9

PARABLE OF THE FIG TREE.

judging those in calamity as sinners → "you'll suffer
likewise unless you repent" → you're no better off.

judgement is impending → the sides away.

13:10-17 HEALING OF THE SABBATH.

"6 days to bed cause on those days"

"what about you and your donkeys ⇒ this has been worked!"

15:8-32: PARABLES

lost sheep

lost coin → value of a human being

lost son

made us members of his family

16:1-13: PARABLE OF THE UNJUST STEWARD

selfish approach as e.g. Sherif Butcher

16: 11-31

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS

10 lepern

zahlen

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN
Introduction

I. Authorship

A. External Evidence [early date & apostolic Authorship]
As great as that for any N.T. book

1. The Epistle of Barnabas c. 130 } allude to several verses of the gospel
2. The Epistle of Ignatius c. 116 }
3. Papias c. 80-155
4. Justin Martyr c. 100-165 - used to gospel
5. Tatian c. 170
Diatessaron (Harmony of the four gospels)
goes pt. ch. P. John's gospel
6. John Rylands Papyri [100-150] (c. 140) } found in Egypt
Contains 5 verses of John 18
discovered in 1920's
7. Irenaeus 140-203
Disciple of Polycarp
Disciple of John
Disciple of Christ

B. Internal Evidence

Writer does not give his name; compare the other gospels
Usual process followed to determine authorship of John is presented in
Tenney N.T.S. pp. 186-187:

1. The writer was a Jew
2. The writer was a Palestinian Jew
- aquainted w/ the land
3. The writer was an eyewitness and thus a contemporary of the events
and persons mentioned
- they may be addressed contemporaries
4. The writer is identified with the "beloved disciple" (21:20 ff.,
cf. 13:23; 18:15,16; 19:26,27)
5. Though a close associate of Jesus, he is not Peter or James
6. The writer is John.

II. Date and Place of writing

A. Date

After the synoptics

Late in the first century -- 85-90 A.D.

B. Place

Believed to have been Ephesus

{ According to Irenaeus

III. Occasion

{ At the request of believers & Bishops

See statement of the Muratorian Canon dated 170 A.D.

IV. Purpose

John 20:30-31

"These are written in order that you may believe in Jesus Christ the Son of God and in such way have eternal life."

V. Unique and interesting features

A. Has an announced purpose → "as in Luke"

B. Omits birth of John the Baptist, birth of Jesus, the genealogy, youth, baptism, temptation, ~~transfiguration~~, and ascension of Christ.

C. Gives early Judean ministry of Jesus

D. Contains no parables (at least none so called)

E. Contains eight miracles, only two of which appear elsewhere

1. Feeding of the 5,000

2. Walking on the Sea

F. Only 20 days in the life of Christ are mentioned

G. Chapters 13-19 -- one-third of the book -- deal with one day in Jesus' life
 "Father" / "believe" + cognition....

VI. Outline

I. The essential glory of the Son of God 1:1-5

II. The incarnation and general reception of the Son of God 1:6-18

III. The revelation of the Son of God to Israel 1:19-12:50

IV. The revelation of the Son of God to the disciples 13-17

V. The glorification of the Son of God in His suffering and death 18-19

VI. The manifestation of the Son of God in resurrection power and glory
 20-21

The Key to the Book
John 20:30-31

Feeding 5000

I. Signs

together
Act 2:22
2 Cor. 12
2 Thess 2
Hebrews

- A. Wonders - establishment might work closer to observer
"Wonder," never appears by itself - because it's not circus side show
 - B. Signs - points to meaning of miracle
 - C. Miracles (doesn't use) *Authenticating miracles*
 - D. Works - they're the kind of things that God does
works is good!!!
1. Water to Wine 2:1-11
- 2. Healing of the Nobleman's son 4:46-54
 - 3. Healing of the impotent man 5:1-9
 - 4. Feeding 5,000 6:1-14
 - 5. Walking on the water 6:16-21
 - 6. Healing the man born blind 9:1-12
 - 7. Raising of Lazarus 11:1-46
 - 8. The miraculous draught of fish 21:6

II. Believe

Three distinct shades of meaning are in the word "Believe" as used in the N.T.

A. Intellectual assent

John 2:23

James 2:19

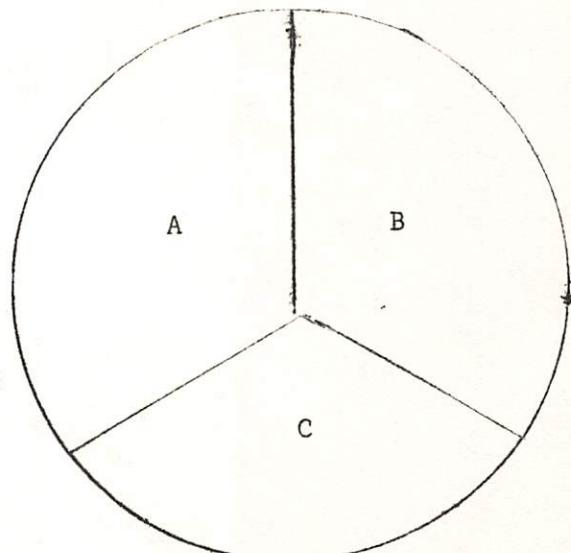
B. Personal appropriation

John 1:12

C. Committal

John 2:24

cf. I Tim. 1:12



III. Life

A. Consciousness

B. Contact

C. Duration

D. Development

The Witnesses to the Person of Christ

John 5

- I. Christ's own words 5:30-31
cf. 8:13-18
- II. John the Baptist 5:32-35 *2nd witness*
- III. Jesus' works 5:36 *wonders* *greater witness*
- IV. The Father 5:37-38 - verbal testimony of the Father
cf. 8:13-18 -
- V. The Scriptures 5:39-47

Jesus
is
the
Messiah

Figures under which Christ Presents Himself

"I AM"

- I. The Bread of Life Jn. 6
5, no Pea
- II. The Light of the World Jn. 8:12; 9:5
light to blind man - ch. 9
- III. The Door Jn. 10:7,9
- IV. The Good Shepherd Jn. 10
*Ez. 34 - Ps. 24 - Shepherds of Israel.
perfect knowledge between God & Shepherd / sheep*
- V. The Resurrection and the Life Jn. 11
Resurrects Lazarus

10:36 Greatest "I am"

5

VI. The Way, the Truth, and the Life Jn. 14:6
Very restrictive.

VII. The True Vine Jn. 15

*No fruit apart from He = Fruit represents connection w/
Jesus*

The Prologue

John 1:1-18
Eternity

Personality

Deity

I. The Word and Deity v. 1

II. The Word and creation 2,3

at creation

III. The Word and spiritual life 4,5,9

power of life

IV. The Word and the world 10

conflict with

V. The Word and men 11-13

VI. The Word incarnate 14

word in flesh - beheld his glory

VII. The Word revealing 16-18

"to lead forth"

& his fulness

The Revelation of the Son of God to His Disciples

Chapters 13-17

Wapp - man -弟子 - de

I. The last supper 13:1-30

II. The Conference with the disciples 13:31-16:33

A. With reference to preparation 13:31-14:31

B. With reference to relationships 15:1-27

1. Believer to Christ 1-11

2. Believer to Believer 12-17

3. Believer to the world 18-25

4. Believer to Holy Spirit 26-27

conflict

C. With reference to the Holy Spirit 16:1-15

1. The Spirit comes when Christ leaves 16:7
2. The Spirit's work -- to convict 8-11
 - a. of sin
 - b. of righteousness
 - c. of judgment
3. The Spirit's work -- to guide into truth
 - a. Final truth "The" truth
 - b. Prophetic truth
 - c. Christ's truth (that which concerns Him particularly)

D. With reference to His death and resurrection 16:16-33

III. Christ's High Priestly Prayer Chapter 17

A. Prayer for Himself 1-5

1. Restoration of glory
2. Completion of work

B. Prayer for the Disciples 6-19

1. Security 9-11
2. Unity 11
3. Joy 13
4. Protection from Satan 15

C. Prayer for all Believers 20-26

1. Unity 21-23
2. Glorification 24
3. Recognition of God's love 25-26

IV. Christ and His suffering, death, and resurrection Chapters 18-21

A. Christ the sacrifice 18-19

1. Arrest in the garden 18:1-11
2. The religious trials 12-27
 - a. Annas
 - b. Caiaphas
3. The civil trial 18:28-19:15
4. The crucifixion 19:16-37
 - a. The crucifixion 16-18
 - b. The superscription 19-22
 - c. The clothing 23-24
Psalm 22:18
 - d. His mother 25-27
 - e. His thirst 28-30
Psalm 69:21
 - f. His death 30-37
Psalm 34:20 w/Ex. 12:46
Zechariah 12:10
5. His burial 19:38-42
Isaiah 53:9

B. Christ the Victor Chapter 20

1. The appearance to Mary 20:1-18
 - a. Peter and John at the tomb 1-10
 - b. Mary sees the Lord 11-18
2. The appearance to the ten 19-23
3. The appearance to the eleven 24-31

C. Christ the Chief Shepherd Chapter 21

1. The catch of fish 21:1-14

2. The challenge to Peter 15-17

a. Do you love me? (agape) 15

I love you (phile)

b. Do you love me? (agape) 16

I love you (phile)

c. Do you love me? (phile) 17

I love you (phile)

3. The command to Peter

FEED MY SHEEP

compare I Peter 5:2-4

4. The prediction concerning Peter 21:18-25

